

EVENING BULLETIN

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FRIDAY APRIL 28, 1911

Discharge might the simple dues with which each day is rife. Schiller.

More promotion committees are a good thing so they do not dissipate energy and money on air or friction.

If Honolulu has its civil war fully in control, it will devote the next two years to a thorough investigation of the street railway situation, and have an intelligent opinion of what it wants, to present to the Legislature and the Governor in 1913.

It should be borne in mind that the public expects a speedy lifting of the quarantine as a result of the suspension of power given the Board of Health. For everybody knows that cholera is not a disease that cannot be stamped out by vigorous measures.

It is all right to build an armory for the militia in the city center if that is where the militia armory fits. But that is no cause for trying to play politics with the Federal building. The city now seems fairly well on the way to a proper settlement in the center.

President Taft found a very enthusiastic audience among the newspapermen of the country when talking on Canadian reciprocity. The Canadian reciprocity treaty is the first real hope the newspapers have ever had of release from the burdens of the paper front that makes them pay a toll on every sheet of white paper used.

Hilo may call itself a lucky town. It got a street railway franchise under which most anything can be done and no one in the Legislature or the Governor's office hesitated. Honolulu's franchise extension was not so fortunate in the Legislature and met the marble heart in the Governor's office. What is the secret of Hilo's favor? Can it be the dulcet tones of Promoter Connors as a reader of Kipling?

Engineer J. L. Young has a Havana cleaning-up record to his credit. Really the Federal Government itself could not maintain a better aggregation of men than Honolulu's sanitary commission, to do what needs to be done in Honolulu. All that's required is to turn on the steam and give the Commission the community support that will free the city from swamps and pest-breeding sections, be they ever so small.

COMMISSIONERS AND THE HILO AFFAIR.

Much criticism is offered the conclusion of the Commissioners of Public Instruction in the Hilo High School affair and some of it shows that the average person does not stop to consider the province of educational department directors.

And criticism is merited in so far as the Commissioners did not appreciate the scope of their responsibilities.

Matters of discipline were primarily before members of the board though they had also to decide whether the conduct of any teachers while in the school or outside of school hours was such as to unfit them for the positions they were occupying.

Certain details of the testimony—unsupported by corroborative evidence at any point in the presentation before the Commissioners—were proper subjects to be passed upon by other public authorities if the testimony were such as to indicate the necessity for further investigation.

The main point at issue was whether Principal Richmond was running his school or allowing a state of semi-rebellion to exist as the result of some teacher trying to run him. And then it comes back to the officers of the Department of Public Instruction, whether they were as watchful and as exacting as they should be, and finally to the Commissioners of Public

Instruction, whether they leave the matters of school management to the expert directors of the department and hold them strictly to account.

The conclusion of the Commission is most unfortunate from the standpoint of school discipline. The upshot of it is, a demonstration to belligerently inclined teachers or pupils that they have only to stir up a row and go on a strike, in order to get back at a principal and get a new deal all round.

If the charges against Mr. Richmond, the principal, were not substantiated he certainly should be retained as principal for the remainder of the year at least to preserve discipline in the school. And Principal Richmond is the person who should determine whether the teachers of his staff are efficient, willing to follow directions and readily responsive to any rules of administration that he may see fit to establish. If Principals are not given this authority, and if they are not upheld, except when they are obviously incompetent or derelict in their duty, the position of school principal might just as well be wiped out and every teacher of the whole Territory requested to call at headquarters and get his or her instructions from the Commissioners.

It is probably true that the Commissioners could not reach a conclusion in the Hilo case that would meet with "general approval."

But having decided that the charges of improper personal conduct were not near enough to truth to justify immediate dismissal of one or all of the parties to the controversy, the Commissioners were then in duty bound to draw their conclusions with an eye single to maintaining discipline in the school and in the Department.

This affair and others like it, go to prove that there should be as members of the Board of Public Instruction at least two persons who have had practical experience in teaching and have made a sufficient study of the work to justify their being rated as experts.

Expert knowledge in these days is needed to supplement even good common sense and the best of intentions.

PRACTICAL PROHIBITION.

Once in a great while we have a local outburst from the misguided prohibitionists in which the liquor traffic is discussed more or less rabidly, and with frequent laudatory references to the record of the State of Maine.

Of course the fact that the people of Maine have decided to re-submit the Prohibition clause of the Constitution to the voters next Fall carries its own inference as to the popular opinion on the efficiency or moral value of the law. But more impressive are the numerous facts of the alleged "enforcement" of the present Prohibition law in that State.

Quite recently the Kennebec Journal—owned by ex-Congressman Burleigh and always hitherto supporting the Republican-Prohibition cause—published an article that describes very fairly the manner of the "enforcement" of the liquor law in the city of Bangor, Maine.

In perusing this article, which is given herewith in full, Bulletin readers should bear in mind that the law and the constitution of the State of Maine absolutely prohibit the sale of liquor within the State. "The Bangor Plan" is the heading given by the Kennebec Journal.

The blow has fallen. Bangor was surprised and amazed Friday night when the lights went out and the shades went up promptly at 10 o'clock in all the cafes, hotel bars and plain bars in the city, except of course, a few which it took some time to find.

Since September, when Sheriff White was re-elected, Bangor has been "wide open" for 24 hours around, Sundays as well as week days. Some of the bars did not

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BETHEL STREET

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MESSAGES

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open Sundays because the bartenders had to get a little rest.

Police were seen Friday night dodging in and out of the saloons and bars on Exchange, Washington, Hancock, York, Central, Hammond, Broad, Front, Union, State, Hodgson and other streets and through Haymarket and Pickering squares. They did not stay in any one place long enough to get a drink and the news soon spread that an edict from City Hall was being promulgated which was briefly no more business after 10 o'clock and no Sunday selling.

This appears to be a penalization of the "Bangor plan," or will be when the county attorney does his part and sees that every liquor dealer is indicted and fined for the benefit of the county. For

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the past year or more this part has been omitted, for although the dealers of the county have been allowed to do business without hindrance, the amount of fines collected has been far less than under the "Bangor plan" regime of a few years ago.

The new mayor, Charles W. Mullen, announced some time ago that if he was to be responsible for the morals of the city he wanted control of the police department, which was given him in the new Bangor police law that makes the chief of police the appointee of the mayor.

That the present conditions are expected to continue without interference for some time at least, seems to be depended upon. One dealer has contracted for work and fixtures for a \$5000 bar on the corner of two much-traveled thoroughfares on the east side.

Friday one of the oldest and largest hotels in the city reopened its bar, which has been closed since the Enforcement deputies first came to Bangor. "It's against our principles," said one of the proprietors, "but when all our competitors are running their bars and our patrons are complaining what are we to do?"

The liquor situation in the county is in the hands of Sheriff Thompson, whose terms do not expire until September, 1912. Both were re-elected by substantial majorities last September, upon a platform of nullification, they claim. They say they intend to stand pat on this platform or resign.

The only possible way to bring about a change and enforcement in Penobscot county is by pressure from the Democratic State machine, and whether such pressure will be brought to bear is a problem. Mayor Mullen, a Democratic State Senator, would no doubt fall in with any program, but Sheriff White's ideas might be averse to receding from his stand pat policy.

MANY CHARGES STAGGER KIM

"I want to find out first, your Honor, how many charges the government intends to bring against me before making my plea. I think one of the charges is not quite right. There is something wrong in it; but I will make my plea if I know how many charges the government is going to bring up."

M. S. Kim, a character well known to the police, was before Judge Lymer this morning on charges of obtaining money on misrepresentation, from various people. He made the above statement to the court. Kim is a Korean and is commonly known in the Korean colony as the "Duke of Dress." This morning he appeared before the judge in an apparently brand-new suit, made after the latest style.

Judge Lymer stated from the bench that he wants to familiarize himself with the facts of the case before passing sentence of what will be about five years. He ordered that the sentencing of the defendant be put over until tomorrow. It was so ordered.

POCKET VETO OF GOVERNOR

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vetoed the bill providing for the reimbursement of Frank B. Craig and Henry Ogawa, the labor recruiters, who paid the Territory a license fee of \$166.66—a license which the Territory was without authority to issue.

"There seemed to be no necessity for this bill" states the Governor. "Craig and Ogawa did not want it and it apparently came from the other side."

The fifth measure passed by the Legislature to take its place among the pocket vetoed is one providing for the cancellation of lease and re-mitting of back rents on the island of Kahoolawe.

"There were a number of objections to this bill" states the Governor, "and I was unable to sign it."

The sixth and last bill is the Towse direct primary measure.

"I would have liked to have signed some such bill as this," stated the Governor, by way of explanation. "However, this bill is unworkable and possesses a number of serious defects. A direct primary law would have been a good thing and I am sorry that I was not able to sign one."

While the Governor has the power to sign bills even after the adjournment of the Legislature, if within the ten-day period, it is certain that none of the six measures will receive the executive approval and will take their place in the archives instead of in the Session Laws.

Governor Frear calls attention to the fact that he did not veto one item in the appropriation bill this year. At the 1909 session he vetoed ten items and the first veto passed by a Hawaiian Territorial Legislature under Governor Dole was marked by forty-three vetoed items.

FOUR STEAMERS PLANNED YEARLY

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vice for immigrants from the countries of Europe.

"What we hope to do now," he said, "is to get a regular steamship line running through the straits of Magellan from Europe and over to Hawaii, so that we can get immigrants here in an organized manner. Had we been able to make long contracts, we could do this without much difficulty. As it is, we hope to get about four steamers a year, each steamer bringing, say, 500 people, which is about the rate the Territory can assimilate."

"We shall ask local firms to ship freight from Europe on these steamers and thus cooperate with the board, and if our plans are successful there will be steamers coming here well equipped for third-class passengers."

"There is no difficulty about getting the immigrants. The congestion of labor in the United States is responsible already for inquiries from Italy, which has never before happened. We can get all we want from the countries of Southern Europe. It has been suggested that we get laborers from England, but it is doubtful if they would remain permanently."

The board is making plans for aiding the immigrants as they settle here. It is planned to encourage them to become citizens and to acquire land. As they are not citizens when they arrive, they can not settle upon public land, but the board will develop a policy of getting them to settle near plantations even if they do not actually go to work there.

The next two years, according to the outlook, will see great development in the method of handling immigrants and of keeping them contented and self-supporting.

The board itself will reorganize under the new law early next week. A meeting is to be held tomorrow as a preliminary. The members named by the Governor on the last day of the legislative session are Richard Ivers, E. H. Wodehouse, J. J. Cardon, A. L. C. Atkinson and F. L. Waldron.

Dr. Clark will be the new commissioner of immigration, according to

MISS LIST WILL SELL BULLETIN

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many countries and many climes.

Will Sell Bulletin. The first time that Miss List will be seen in public on her mission will be next Monday afternoon, when in a Schacht touring car she will be on the principal streets of the city with copies of the Evening Bulletin for sale, and if her sales do not reach the astounding mark of 1000 copies in half an hour, as they did in Denver with the Post, yet she will be satisfied.

Miss List is charming and her tales of the experiences since she and Miss Adair left home last year and have twice crossed the continent in their trip, are enchanting. She sees the funny side of the trip, and although there have been times when things did not look all on the bright side, yet the pleasant experiences have been far in the majority.

"We were foolish girls who did not know what we proposed," said Miss List. "When we left home in Tulsa last August we were going around the world and show the other girls it could be done, but how we were to accomplish the feat we did not in the least know, for there was nothing that we were able to do particularly well."

Kanaka City was our first stop, and there as a lark we sold papers the first night, making a good sum.

"We knew several persons in the city, and it was through acquaintance with the circulation manager of one of the papers that we first started this work."

In Department Store. The next morning we went down to the largest department store in the city and told the manager who and what we were, and that we wanted a job.

"He put us on the bargain counter and offered us a commission on what we sold. Our net proceeds that night were seventy-five cents for myself and a dollar and a quarter for Miss Adair."

Back as Newsies. "That did not look good to us, and as we were leaving the store we ran across the newspaper man again. He asked us if we were going to sell papers that evening, and we replied in the negative."

Were Game. "He accused us of cold feet, and that settled the matter. We would have sold papers then if we had died for it."

"It was the turning point for us, and so much publicity did we get that the next day the department store manager told us he would give us ten dollars a day to be in the store while we remained in the city."

"We took up that proposition, and then at 5 o'clock each afternoon, even though we were dead tired, we went out and sold papers again."

As a Business.

"From Kansas City we went to St. Louis, with a letter to the circulation man of the Democrat. Our friend K. C. told us to get our price from the newspapers for taking the papers on the streets. 'It is a good publicity stunt,' he said, 'and you must make your own price.' From that time on we had ten dollars a day from the papers and all the papers we could sell."

"We have attended banquets with our papers and we have sold them from West to East and back West again."

Could Go Anywhere.

"Miss Adair and I started out on the proposition that two American girls of the right sort could go any place in the world and make their living without being treated in any but the most courteous manner, and we have found that to be true in the distance we have traveled."

Starts Sales Monday.

Next Monday Miss List will start selling papers in Honolulu, and she will give the newsmen a few pointers which she has picked up on her travels in the United States in the same business.

Watch for the newspaper girl and the Bulletin!

CONSOL. OIL IS GOING UP, UP!

Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company will not issue the extra stock as proposed some time ago, according to news that has reached Honolulu in a cablegram from the Coast. The company has recently struck oil and more is expected at any time, forty derricks are nearly ready for operation and in fact the outlook is so bright for quick returns on the money invested that the stock issue is deemed unnecessary.

Consolidated stock was selling as high as \$1.97 on the market today, and a number of sales were made over \$1.90 in the between-board line. It is predicted that this stock will go better than \$2 shortly. Local capitalists who are heavily interested instead of letting go in the past few months have gathered in all they could carry.

The Hawaiian Exchange held a special meeting yesterday afternoon and decided to reduce the brokerage rates on all stocks selling below \$2.50 per share. Hereafter the commission will be a cent a share for these classes of stocks.

present plans, this being intimated by a member of the board. Dr. Clark has been connected with the present board for some seven months, previous to which time he was in charge of the Federal census work in the Islands.

MUTUAL CAN'T DIG UP STREETS

Circuit Judge Robinson has handed down a decision in the case of Frank Thompson, Harry Armitage and the Standard Telephone Company, Ltd., against the Mutual Telephone Company by which the demurrer is sustained with permission for the defendants to file an amended bill of complaint within a period of ten days.

The main point in the case was whether the Mutual Telephone Company had the right to lay wires underground in the city of Honolulu and Judge Robinson holds, in effect, that the charter of the Mutual Telephone Company does not give it that right, but that the streets cannot be used in any manner differing from the ordinary use of the public streets and highways by the public generally.

The decision states that "authority to run and maintain wires 'over and through' the streets does not include permission to lay wires under, below or beneath the streets."

The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

SWANZY RETURNS FROM LONG TOUR

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ery built at Honolulu is giving the sugar planters in this section. Formosa has great possibilities for the production of sugar. At the present time the Honolulu Iron Works has five large mills in operation on the island. Another mill is now in process of erection and will in every way be an equal of the former installations there. The Japanese plantations cover thousands of acres. A portion of the lands are under artificial irrigation."

Mr. Swanzy also made inquiry concerning the available markets and means of transportation for Japanese sugar.

It seems to be the present policy of the Japanese government to curb the production of sugar to limits that will insure sufficient product for Japanese consumption only.

Philippine sugar, on the other hand, is mainly refined at the great refineries located near Hongkong. Some shipments of raw sugar have each year been forwarded to the east coast of the United States by chartered steamships. Many crude mills still operate in Philippine sugar districts, according to Mr. Swanzy.

The business man was keenly alive to the situation at home and showed marked interest in the recent developments here with attempts made to recruit labor from the Hawaiian Islands. While in the Philippines Mr. Swanzy made a pretty thorough investigation of Filipino labor as found there. He was accompanied by Mrs. Swanzy on his tour. Both expressed themselves as delighted to greet friends again in Honolulu.

Several months ago Mr. Swanzy studied the Cuban situation, and at that time was of the belief that sugar would be low this year. He is glad that later developments proved his fears wrong and that sugar has risen. Having been out of touch with the market for some time, he is not ready to comment on present conditions.

TROLLEY SYSTEM OUT OF COMMISSION

The whole system of the Rapid Transit company was brought to a standstill at about 12:30 today on account of a small breakdown in the powerhouse. At 1 o'clock, in answer to inquiry at the company's office, it was stated that the system would be moving again in fifteen or twenty minutes.

MARRIED. HARTMAN-HANNON.—In this city, Saturday afternoon at the German Evangelical Church, Lucy E. K. Hartman to Joseph A. Hannon, Rev. Felmy officiating.



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